TORR HEREALD SAIDAY, ATRIC 22 1801 WITH SUPERBRIGHT

rate citizens. Every department has suffered in this way To remedy this difficulty Senator Collamor has reported from the Post Office Committee a bill upon the old system, allowing all communications to the heads of detments and bureaus and their chief clerks to pass free THE GOODYEAR INDIA RUBBER PATENT.

The House Committee on Patents were to consider the coodyear rubber patents to day, but there was not a georum in attendance, and the case was postponed until Saturday. The Senate Committee have suspended action spon the matter until the House Committee have cometed their investigation.

PRISONERS SENT TO FORT DELAWARE. ixty men under sentence of court martial, were this ng sent to Fort Delaware.

INVALID PRISONRES OF WAR EXCHANGED. number of sick and wounded prisoners of war were from the Old Capitol to Baltimore to-day, en route for Fortress Monroe to be exchanged. THE ARSENAL ON ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take and hold possession in behalf of the United States of all the lands and shores of Rock nd, Illinois, on which to build an arsenal, just comto be made to private landowners.

RECOGNITION OF ITALIAN CONSULS. resident has recognized Fernando de Luca as the Consui. General of Italy at New Orleans, and Giovanni Baptista Cecuti as Consul of Haly at San Francisco.

## THIRTY-BIGHTH CONGRESS.

Sonate.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1864. COASTING TRADE ON THE NORTHWESTERN PRONTIER. MORREL, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on nerce, reported favorably on the bill to regulate the

es and Post Roads, reported back the House bill or the relief of postmasters who have been robbed by rebel forces or guerilias, and it was passed. THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER SYSTEM, MTC.

COLLANZE, from the same committee, also reported vatem and the bill to secure a speedy transmission of the mails. He also introduced a bill pertaining to franked matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Offices and Post Roads.

PEINTING OFFICIAL REPORTS OF MILITARY OFFICIATIONS.
On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., the Senate joint resolution to provide for the printing of official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States was passed. It directs the Secretary of War to transmit to the Seperintendent of Public Printing copies of all official reports and of all telegrams and despatches not here tolore published by order of either House of Congress, relating to the movements, engagements, or operations generally, of the armies of the United States, which, in his judgment, the public interest may not require to be kept accret, commencing with the first day of December, 1860.

Mr. Morrico.

Judicial Matters.

Mr. Morrico.

Mr. Howa, (rep.) of Wis. called up the bill to the Judiciary Committee. It was 50 referred.

Mr. Howa, (rep.) of Wis. called up the bill to establish an assay office at Carson City, in Nevada, and at Dalias City. Oregon, and addressed the Senate at some length in defence of Mr. Polleck, the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, who had written a lotter in opposition to an amendment proposed by Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, for establishing a mint at Inalias City, instead of an assay office. Mr. Nesmith having formerly spoken in sharp redicule of the Superintendent's views on the subject.

the amendment for a branch mint was adopted, and the bill laid aside.

The Sonate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave laws.

The Sonate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave laws.

Mr. Vas Winkle, (rep.) of W. Va, said the remarks he would make, though not particularly applicable to the bill under consideration, would not be inappropriate. The burthen of the war, in contributions of men and money, had been borne by the States of the North, yet they had escaped the ruin and devastation to which the border States had been subjected in the States nearest the seat of war loyalty to the Union had a meaning which did not attach to it elsewhere. He did not depreciate the starling patricism of the North, but vindicated that of the border States by proving that a large majority of their inhabitante had remained constant under the most trying circumstances. For himself, he would not concede one jet or tittle to those who were in arms against us. But the day would come, in the pleasure of Providence, when every right-minded man would desire to take by the hand in all cordinates and affection those who had repented of the evil they had sought to do us. He condemned the class in the Northern and border States who, while protessing a horror of secssion and love for the Union, constantly denounced those who are carrying on the war. Was it just, if errors had been committed, to accuse the administration of unworthy motives? The government might deserve rebuke, but need the rebuke be angre? He then proceeded to prove that West Virgian was legally and constitutionally one of the United States, and controverted the ground taken by Br. Davis on this subject. Coming from him, the attack was pequilarly unkind, as that State The Seaste the proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeat the Fugitive Slave laws.

If Vae Wantsza, (rep.) of W. Ya., said the remarks be the work of the work of the work of the work in contributions of men and money, had been borne by the States of the borthe, yet they be the seast of the work in contributions of men and money, had been borne by the States of the borth, yet they be border State had been subjected in the States nearest the sent of war loyalty to the Union had a meaning which did not attach to its leads that the states of the work of the from him, the attack was peculiarly unkind, as that State had less right than any other to be over particular on that score. Kentucky had been erected within the jurisdiction of Virginia, and before she obtained the consect of Virginia she had, in defiance of her authority, assembled a legistature and organized an army with a view of dighting her way, who had herself anubbed the old help and, resisting the maternal blandshments, had insisted upon setting up housekeeping for herself, should be tart upon the younger for following at a moderate distance in her footateps. The only question to be determined, in order to establish the constitutionality of the erection of the State of West Virginia within the jurisdiction of Virginia, as one of the United States, was whether the Legislature which gave its consent to such erection was the true Legislature of Virginia. He quoted article four of the constitution, which, according to Mr. Madison, permitted a new State, in the purisdiction of virginia by and confirmed the purisdiction of virginia by the Executive of the United States and that that body had been recognized as the true Legislature of Virginia by the Executive of the United States and by Congress. He recounted the circumstances that justified the reorganization of the Virginia state government, and detailed the history of the accession movements which rendered it necessary. It was said that the Legislature which gave the consent to the drect and population, and to lessy that a majority of counties were not component integers of a State as the States were of the Union. In every State they were not component integers of a State as the States were of the Union. In every state they were not component integers of a State as the States were of the Union. He was provided in the proper section of the control of the proper of the prope

actions and ternadoes were but the precursors of a brighter day.

Mr. Howarn, (rep.) of Mich., moved an amendment to the bill, providing that no person found in any Territory or in the District of Columbia shall be deemed to have been held to service or to have been ensiaved under the cut of 1793, and that the fourth section of the said act be been held to service or to have been ensisted under the cost of 1793, and that the fourth section of the said act be copealed.

An amendment, together with Mr. Allen's, was rejected.

motion of Mr. Commes, (roph) of Cal., to Wednesday

motion of Mr. Conness, (ropp.) of Cal., to Wednesday cast, at one o'clock.

1. Surkman, (rop.) of Ohio, reported the House bill to provide for a national currency Secured by the piedge of United States bounds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, with amendments, the only important one being the striking out of the provision relative to extation by States of capital, circulation and business of banking associations, and the substitution of the following provisions: in lieu of all other taxes every association chall pay the United States Treasurer, in the months of January and July, a duty of one half of one per cent each half year, on and after January, 1864, upon the average amount of circulation, and a duty of one quarter of one per cent each half year upon the average amount of deposits, and a duty of one quarter of one per cent each half year upon the average amount of capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds; and, in case of detault in payment by any association, duties may be collected as provided for in the collection of United States duties of other corporations, or the Treasurer may reserve the amount of interest on bonds deposited Return of the average amount of rates, deposits and stock, beyond that invested in bonds, is required to be made under outh ton days from January 1 and July 1, under penalty of \$200 for each default, to be collected either from interest on bonds or as collections are made from other corporations, at the option of the United States Treasurer; and the duties shall then be levied according to the amount of notes in circulation, and deposits and further capital to be ascertained in such manner as the Treasurer may deem it best; provided that this section shall not be construed to prevent the market value of the shares of such associations being included in the valuation of the personal property of any individual or corporation in the assessment of taxes under state of such associations from Such Carlon and Executive associations from t

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, April 21, 1864.

THE PRINTING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AMBROSE W. CLARK. (rep.) of N. Y., from the Commi tee on Printing, made a report the design of which is to secure the the continuation of the publication of the Con-gressional Glebe, by additional compensation. The report was recommitted, with instructions. THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

se went into committee for the consideration

At one o'clock the committee had acted on all the gene

the Internal Tax bill.

At one o'clock the committee had acted on all the general provis ions, comprising forty-seven sections.

Mr. Washeursk. (rep.) of Ill., offered an amendment providing that the stocks of liquors on hand be taxed afty cents a gallon. He said he did not propose to discuss at length his proposition, because it had been freely debated when this subject was before the committee and House. It was merely carrying out the principle heretofore adopted by Congress. Under the law passed some time ago, foreign liquors on handwere taxed and are now paying a duty of forty cents a gallon.

Mr. Streyers, (rep.) of Pa, said he had boped this subject would not have been brought up here again to agitate the House and country. It had already been settled by this House that there should be no retreactive tax. There was an incongruity, it is true, in the bill which had been previously adopted, with regard to the tax on foreign spirits; but a bill had, he believed, already been introduced in the Senate to repeal the law, which would no doubt be passed. He understood that, anticipating its prompt deleat, the Secretary of the Treasury has never given any orders to enforce the collection. He hoped this crusade would cease, and this bill be promptly passed, and not put in a shape which would keep it ingering between the two houses through the remainder of the seet isn. We have lost four millions of dollars by the course heretofore pursued on this subject.

Mr. Washeurane remarked he did not wish to go into a discussion of the subject, but only to assure the gentleman from Panneylvania that his was not a factious opposition. He had, when the former bill passed, given notice that when this bill was reported he should introduce this amendment. He wanted to obtain a vote of this House upon this subject. The gentleman remarked that we had lost four millions of dollars by the former discussion and action of this House on the former discussion and action of this House on the former discussion and action of this House on t

against seventy.

Mr. Pernando Wood offered the following as a new section:—

And be it further enocted. That so much of the seventh section of the act of Congress of March 7, 1864, to increase the internal revenue &c., as levies a iax on spirits imported prior to March 7, 1864, be and hereby is repealed, and that the Secretary to the section of the act of Congress of March 7, 1864 in the Secretary of the section of the act of congress the section of the act of the section paying the seme all moneys thus exacted on spirits, the sons paying the same all moneys thus exacted on spirits, the original entry of which was made prior to said March 7, 1864.

He said the law of March last levied a tax of forty cents per gallon on all imported liquors on hand, while notwithstanding his efforts to include demestic liquors, the latter were exempt. There was no justice in this. Why should importers who have sent iorward orders to Europe for goods predicated upon the tariffs and tax bills existing at the time the orders were given, be made to bear, not only the additional taxes imposed before their arrival, but indeed, liable to have taxes imposed long after srival, while dealers in domestic liquors were to be exempt? You refuse to tax domestic spirits on hand, but do not extend the principle to foreign liquors on band. It appears to me, he said, that importers have strong equities on their side. The city of New York is to be a great sufferer of this kins of legislation. She had paid three-fourths of the whole revenue of the nation since its foundation. The excenses of government had been collected from imports, and New York has furnished it. Why this discrimination against her? He strongly urged the adoption of his amendment to exempt foreign liquors from the fax on hand, inasmuch as the House hadarefused to apply the principle to domestic liquors.

At the suggestion of several gentlemen Mr. Wood with drew his amendment was adopted including napths in the section which provides that still distilled spirits and all refined co

During the proceedings on Mr. Washburne's smeadment
Mr. Grinnell, (rep.) of lowa, moved to insert the
words "eince great are the charms of cheap whisky."
(Laughter.) He also unsuccessfully moved to increase
the tax from one dollar to a dollar and a half per gallon.
Mr. Law. (opp.) of Ind., offered an amendment reducing
the duty on all beer, lager bier, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, from one dollar to fifty cents per
barrel. The tax proposed was too high, and he debated the
question as one of morals as well as of revenue, for the
use of such fermented liquors diminished the use of
spirituous liquors.

The amendment was rejected—thirty-two against seventy-four.

Mr. Jamas C. Allan, (opp.) of Ill., moved to reduce the tax to sixty cents, concluding that this would yield a larger revenue than one dollar.

W. House count Aries he duty was levied on these articles the browers throughout the country only demanded that they should be placed on an equality with other spirits. We have raised the duty on spirits, and if that on beer, &c., was proportionately raised, we would now put on the latter a tax of two dollars and a half on barrel.
PER, (rep.) of Me., moved a tax of two deliars a
et. His amendment, together with Mr. Allen's, was

pay no lower rate of duty than the proportion of one dollar a burrel.

The bill for the construction of a ship canal to unite the Mississippi with the Northern lakes for the passage of vessels, &c., was taken up as the special or Mr. Dawss, (rep.) of Mass., declared bis friendship for

Mr. Dawas, (rep.) of Masa, declared his friendship for the measure: but believing this was not a taverable time for its consideration he moved it be postponed tall the second Tuesday in December coxt.

Mr. Aimond, (rep.) of N. H., recognized the gentleman as an earnest and sincere friend of the measure. Having consulted with its friends in this liouse, and conferred with the Illinois delegation, he was compelled, very reluctantly, not to oppose the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts. He had hoped this Congress would have authorized this grand national simprovement, to be commenced as another link to hold the Union more drully together.

Mr. STUART, (opp.) of Ill., also alluded to the fact that the delegation from Illinois had, in view of our present national affairs, come to the conclusion it were better to postpone the bill till the next session.

The motion of Mr. Dawes was agreed to.

ENCOURAGINERY OF EMBRATION.

The bill reported on Saturday by Mr. Washidayan from the Select Committee to Encourage Emigration was passed.

The bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner.

Mr. Jenches, (rep.) of R. L. from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and moved that it be postponed until May 4.

on the subject, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and moved that it be postponed until May 4.

Objection being made to this motion, at his instance the bill was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

FATMENT OF PENNSTLYANIA MILITIA.

On motion of Mr. STEVINS, (rep.) of Pa., the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pomery, of New York, in the chair, on the bill to pay the expenses incurred by the State of Pennsylvania in calling out the militia to repel rebel invasion.

Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Obio, oldered a substitute, admitting various amendments, so as to make it provide for Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, lowa, Illinois, West Virginia and Kansas, in calling out militia and minute men to repel rebel raids, and appropriating \$15,000,000.

Mr. Strxens said that all the States, apart from Pennsylvania, similarly situated, had been paid; and he hoped the House would do justice to those who had advanced the money to Pennsylvania to defray these expenses. He had trusted the claim would have secured a fair, honest and candid consideration; but he was in clined to regard the substitute of Mr. Cox as intended to defeat the bill. Mr. Stevens caused a letter from the Secretary of War to be read, recommending the appropriation of \$700,000 as justly due, and this was endorsed by President Lincoln

Mr. Cox disavowed the imputation that he had offered his amendment to embarrass the bill. He did not desire to prejudice Pennsylvania's claims. He hoped the gentleman would do him justice.

Mr. Strxess replied, with that explanation be withdrew his remark concerning the gentleman.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowa, remarked that the the lillian.

claim. Many persons in Pennsylvania had not onle been robbed, but bankrupted by the raid. Pennsylvania had been treated worse than any other State after all ber sacrifices.

Mr. Wilson objected to the character of the gentleman's remarks. He did not recognize the right of that gentleman to talk in that way to any other member.

Mr. Streves replied that his language was not personal. Mr. Wilson said the gentleman had charged dishonesty on all who opposed the bill.

Mr. Streves remarked that the refusal to pay a claim of this kind was not honest.

Mr. Kalistingen, (opp.) of N. Y., would not say that the judgment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was not honest, but it was warped mightily.

Mr. Garson, (opp.) of N. Y., said Pennsylvania did not maintain a position better than any other State to give her a preference. Some of her militia were not mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. Streves showed from the report of the Adjutant General of the State of Pennsylvania that the militia were mustered is.

Mr. Garson replied, there was evidently a misunderstanding between the government and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Blairs, (rep.) of Me., proposed a substitute provicing for a board of three commissioners to take the whole subject into consideration and see what is due to all the loyal States for equipping and schafing troops into the field, and that they report the total amount with view to payment from the Tressury.

Mr. Dawss did not think the bill should be opposed on the ground that the militia were not mustered into the service of the United States. It was most certain that they had been in the service. He opposed the bill for a different reason, namely—the present state of the Treasury; and he thought Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and either States should set the patriotic example of waiting for a more favorable season.

Mr. Miller, (opp.) of Pa., said the imputations thrown upon the justice of the claim of that State were unworthy

ether States should set the patriotic example of waiting for a more favorable season.

Mr. Miller, (opp.) of Pa., said the imputations thrown upon the justice of the claim of that State were unworthy of the representatives who made them. Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, asked no defence so long as she had an opportunity of unfolding her own records. The people of that State had never been slow to do their duty, and had failed in no particular. She was prompt to respond to the call for troops, in behalf of whom this bill was intended. He did not believe, as had been asserted, that this government was on the verge of bankruptcy. The debt of the country in the future was the least of its troubles. By way of depreciating the services of Pennsylvania, it was said New York and New Jersey had hastened to protect the borders of Pennsylvania. After conceding all the patriotism and magnanimity due to those States, he claimed that they defended themselves when they defended Pennsylvania for if Lee had penetrated to the heart of that State the seat of trouble would have been transferred to the borders of those States.

Without disposing of the bill the committee rose, and at ten o'clock the House adjourned.

Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Liverprood.—Steamship Kangaroo—Mr Davison, Masses Davison, Capt Beaumont, Iady, infant and two servents: Mr Goodall, Isdy and two children; Mr Mackay, Isdy and two children; Mr Monaghan and daughter, Mr Bay, Isdy and two children; Mr Monaghan and daughter, Mrs and Miss Sloan, Mrs and Miss Walsh. Mr Donan and Isdy; Mr Sumer, Isdy and two children; Miss Donnelly, Mrs E Gibbons, Mrs Weller, M Gucuderanden, M de Peyser, Dr Barton, J Hunt, S Tetere, J Gillespie, J Perry, W Morris, W Leman, H W Thompson, W Whitebouse, Cant Evans, C Borke, G McLood, W Liscard, G Bannantine, M J Rayworth, E Russell, J Feeham, J Caret, A McDonald, T Jorden, J J Walsh, J Rhodes, W H Stewart, P Reder, W A Turnstall—and tilb in the steerage.

Liverpoot.—Steamship Australasian—Mrs Cohen, Mr J W Limonton, Mrs C R Vickers and Infant, Mr Bamford, S C Bacon, Philip Bartiett, Miss Julia Robstin, Miss Betry, Miss Major, Dr A J Grant, Mr Clifton and servant, J K Kidder and Isdy, J E Owen, L Segelick, John McLaughlin, Mr Putney, Rev Mr Thoraton, H Gill, P Ferer, Jr, Mr Howe, J Berthand, A Moore, John Nelson, Eenry Fry, Miss M Cowan, Bergeant Major Fleming, wife and three children, Mrs Butillier and Isdy, a Pinnant, J O Heyworth, Mr Biake, H Gilmore, Mr Marsk, Calles, Lieut M Kenzie, Com Gen Major, and two children, Mr Bussa, Geo Fennant, Mr Petry, P Maillann, Mrs Hildreth, two children and nurse; J D Roman and Isdy and Servant, Mrs Massey, Calles, Lieut M Kenzie, Com Gen Major, and two children, Mr Brand, Lieut M Kenzie, Com Gen Major, and two children, Mr Brand, Lieut M Kenzie, Com Gen Major, and two children, Mr Brand, Lieut M Kenzie, Com Gen Major, And two children, Mr Brand, Hay and Servant, Mr Butand, Mr Brand, Mr Br

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

Presentation of Battle Flags and Applause for McClellan and Fremont.

The Charity Bill and Benedict's School Bill Ordered to a Third Beading.

The Assembly Refuse to Concur in the Senate Amendments to the Police Bill.

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED.

The County Tax Levy Ordered to a Third Reading in the Assembly.

Contest in the Senate Over State and

The Soldiers' Voting Bill Signed by the Governor,

> de. ALBANT, April 21, 1864. PRESENTATION OF PLAGS.

New York State regiments in the United States service in the Assembly chamber, was an occasion of more than speech. In giving the history of the flags General Sprague alluded to one by stating that the regiment had been in McClellan. This was followed by long and continued ap plause for McClellan, partially dying away and then break

mont was mentioned in connection with the Mountain Department, when that was taken up, and the applause lan side; but they could not keep the applause up as long as it was kept up for McClellan. The name of

long as it was kept up for McClellan. The name of Hooker was also mentioned, also Wadsworth, both of which were greeted with applause. The manifestations for McClellan and Fremont both were quite marked.

Mr. Alfred B. Street wrote a poem for this coasion. It was expected that Lieutenant Governor Jones would read the poem; but he received intelligence that one of his children was sick, and was expected overly moment to breathe its last, and he was therefore prevented from attending, and the poem was not read, but will be published with the proceedings. The following is the poem:—Aye, bring back the banuers and fold them in rest: They have wrought their mission, their holy beheat! Stained with blood, scorched with flame, hanging tattered and torn,
Yet dearer by far than when bright they were borne By brave hearts to glory!

As we gaze at their tatters, what battle fields rise, Fields flashing in deeds of subliment emprise! When earth rocked with thunder, the eky glared with fire, and heaven't med with forest.

When earth rocked with industry in the fire,
And havon's red pinion dashed coward in ire—
Deeds deathless in glory.

Press the stars to the lips, class the steripes to the heart!
Let us swear their grand memories shall not depart!
They have waved in this contest of freedom and right,
And our eagle shall waft them, wide streaming in light
To our summit of glory!

There, hope darting beacons, starred shrines, shall the glow, Lighting liberty's way to the breast of the foel Till her spear smites with splendor the gloom, and Suo, One broad central orb, shall again brighten one Mighty nation of glory.

The bill making appropriations to the charitable insti-tutions has been reported favorably in the Senate, with-out any particular change from the form in which passed the Assembly, and was this morning ordered to

Mr. Benedict's School bill has been reported complete and ordered to a third reading in the Assembly. There have been no amendments made to the bill of any moment, excepting a change in the districts. The plans and principle of the bill are not changed in the least. The following are the seven districts, as they stand in the amended bill:—

bill:—
Piet Dierict—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Righth wards.
Second Diefrict—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards.
Third District—Ninth and Sixteenth wards.
Fifth District—Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards.
Sixth District—Twentieth and Twenty-hris wards.
Second District—Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards.

Seconth District—Twelfth, Nineteenth wards. All other amendments made were u

MANHATTAN SQUARE.

The Senate bill annexing this property to the Park was reported favorably in the Assembly.

NEW YORK DISTRICT COURTS.

The Senate bill consolidating and reducing the acts relaive to the district courts in New York into one act was referred to a third reading.

SALARY OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Sunday Liquer law amendment. It appears in section forty-two:—
It shall not be lawful for any person to purchase, sell, dispose of, or to publicly keep or expose for sale, any intoxicating figures on the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day to public election, thin the said Metropoids and Police district. Any person tolating hyperisons of this section shall be deemed guilty day indemension, or conviction or which the offender sold be indemension, or conviction or which the offender sold be indemension, or conviction of which the offender sold be indemension, or conviction of which the offender sold be indemension, or conviction of which and ever offence forfeit and pay the sale shan five days nor more than twenty days and shall see for and every offence forfeit and pay the recovered and collected by and in the name of the treasurer of the Metropolitan police, for the headth of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section whis proper order in respect thereto to the members of the Nettopolitan police; and it is heavely made the duty of the and members. In respect to the enforcing of the provisions of this section, to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.

The other amendments are contained in the new sec-

of this section, to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.

The other amendments are contained in the new section added to the bill, as follows:—

Ser. 71. On and after the passage of this act all the power and authority of excise under the act entitled, "An Act to Suppress intemperance and Regulate the Sale of Intoxicating Liquids: "passed April 16, 1877, shall be conferred on and reformed by the Board of Metropolitan Police, in the counses of New York, Kings and Richmond; and the Board of Metropolitan Police, in the counses of New York, Kings and Richmond; and the Board of Heroses, and the proceedings (or penalties, as they may deem expedient and proper.

Sec. 72. All moneys received from fines and penalties in the respective counties, after paying the expenses of collecting the same, shall by Padd relatively to the county treasurer of the initing laws.

Sec. 73. The office of Commissioner of Extense, in the

of the respective counties, to be by him applied as directed by emissing laws.

Sec. 73. The office of Commissioner of Excise, in the counties of New York, kings and Richmond, is hereby abolished; but nothing herein contained shall affect any suit now pending in any count for the collection of any penalties under the act mentioned in section seventy-two of this act, turther than that the prosecution and conduct of said suit shall be transferred to the present Excise Commissioners in the said courts, or the attorneys of the said Board of Metropolitan Police.

shall be transferred to the present Excise Commissioners in the said courts, or the attorneys of the said sourd of Metropolitan Police.

The House non-concurred, and the Chair appointed the following as a Committee of Conference on the part of the Assembly — Mestrs. Robinson, Crook, F. Andres, Ingraham, Weaver.

The county tax levyswas taken up in Committee of the Whole. The first item over which the contest rose was the advertising item in the county levy. A motion was made to cut it down from twenty five thousand to ten thousand. During the debate Mr. Benedict charged that this advertising fund was used to subsidire the press and prevent them from exposing the frauds and corruptions in the city departments. A paper would expose the frauds in the city government; but it would be immediately silenced by this advertising fund. Mr. Bryant denied that any of the loading and respectable journais had been bought off by advertisements. The gentleman (Mr. Benedict) is a prominent member of a board the corruptions of which the press have been constantly exposing, until the gentleman himself has been forced, under the lashing of the press, to bring in a bill to reform that board. Mr. Benedict, in this matter, may speak from experience that he has had with his own party journals. That may be the way that they are controlled by subsidizing; but when he applies that to the independent press he states that which is untrue. Several items were cut down a small amount, and an amendment was adopted giving the selection of the newspapers to the Mayor, Compiroller and Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Some of the republicans thought that they saw in that a dedge to confine the advertisements to the copperbead journals, and it was reconsidered, and an amendment adopted giving the selection of the newspapers to the morning session.

MAXEMOREMENTAL MAXEMOREMENTAL

the Assemble with Committee reported favorably this the Senate are motion was lost, and the cenate bill morning; but a passage, and lost, receiving only put upon its the sea than necessary to pass it. It will fifteen votate two up again, and a strong pressure in probably he brought be republicans into the traces and better made to whip a The democrats are not unwill-force them to vote for a bould pass it as a party masing that the republicans all voted to etc. the burthen of the tions from taxation, and thus piece the burthen of the tions from taxation, and thus piece the burthen of the tions from taxation, and thus piece the burthen of the tions from taxation, and thus piece the burthen of the tions from taxation, and thus piece the burthen of the tions from taxation, and thus piece the burthen of the tions from taxation upon the farmers a gain the republicans at voted to etc.

Upwards of sixty bills passed the Senta tance.

Upwards of sixty bills passed the Senta tance.

Were few of them were of any general imposite the reported of the tenoon to get bills referred back to report compatible. It tenoon to get bills referred back to report compatible, and ordered to a third reading, and had their third reading and passed. A large majority were bills that have already ussued the Assembly, and they are mostly purely local. Take of hasty legislation; this exceeds anything done yot. This stampeds indicates an attempt it adjourn and the on Saturday. Every metion that has been offered fining the time for adjournment, however, has been laid on the table.

THE NANK BILL ADAIN.

The yots by which the Bank bill was lost this morning was reconsidered during the afternoon session, and an offert will be made to-morrow to pass the Assembly bill.

Mr. Humphrey offered a preamble and series of resolutions iting the action of Coagress in exompting bonds and banking securities from taxation, The recolutions in the sate can bear its equilable share of taxation.

The Millita bill was reported for the consideration of the Senate, in

The Militia bijit was reported for the consideration of the Senato, in the same form that it passed the Assembly, and without any amendments:

THE RIGHTENTIG WAND MARKET.

THE BIJITIEST OF THE WAND MARKET.

THE ASSEMBLY SENATION SESSION.

The cushing of business is so great that it need a dozen men to keep up with their movements.

THE ASSEMBLY SENATION SESSION.

The Assembly spent the outire evening in concurring with Senate amendments to the Assembly bills and in,third reading of bills. Among these were the Tax bill and the bill to prevent the swinding of recruits. This latter provides that any person who shall defraud recruits of any of their bounty money, either United States or county, shall be declared guity of felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in State prison for not less than five nor more than ten years. Most of the bills passed were local.

The committee on the Low and Niven contested case are preparing their report; but, owing to the mass of ovidence to go through, they will not be ready to report for two or three days yet.

BILLS BUCKED BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor signed this evening the Harlem River Canal bill; also the bill for the improvement of Seventia avenue; also the bill authorizing the expanditure of two hundred thousand dollars to supply the upper end of Manhattan Island with water.

THE SOLDIEST VOTING BILL SOURD.

The Governor signed the Soudiers' Voting buil to-day.

REPUBLICAN GADUE.

The republicans of the Senate held a caucus to-night. The question of final adjournment was considered, among other things. They could not come to any agreement.

Intertropical Fragrance Rises in Invistble clouds as from beds of Cereus Grandiflors, the mo-suent that a bottle of PHALON & SON'S Night Blooming Cereus is opened. One drop scenus a handkerchief. Coarse imitations are abroad, made from acrid oils. Do not be de-crived. Look for the words, "Phalon & Son, Pertumers. New York," blown into the glass of the bottles. Sold by all denorates.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Managera. Kantuckr. Extra Chass 287—April 21.1854. 55, 61, 12, 18, 47, 42, 22, 23, 38, 53, 27. Kantuckr. Chass 282—April 21.1854. 16, 56, 68, 6, 63, 73, 10, 78, 57, 20, 40, 52, 23.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.—Managers.

Sunar. Syra Cass 191—April 21, 1864.

12, 23, 46, 41, 7, 47, 36, 68, 22, 30, 48, 11.

Cass 192—April 21, 1864.

36, 59, 63, 23, 12, 19, 74, 42, 57, 72, 37, 55, 53.

LIBRARY, BETRA CLASS No-April 21, 1854.
53, 1, 74, 17, 57, 64, 67, 4, 70, 22, 40, 54,
OLASS 36-April 21, 1864.
63, 15, 29, 4, 70, 57, 14, 75, 77, 55, 60, 40, 31.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotte-ries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN Brokers, 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Lottery Tickets Cashed. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. L.

A Tonte. ROMAINE'S CRIMEAN BITTERS.

Chemos is name), when its circuit was fully demonstrated, not only as appreventive of several diseases incident to compensate of the compe

From a knowledge of the ingredients and their proportions entering into the composition known as "Romaine's Crimean Bittera," we are enabled to speak of it in 'terms of nigh commendation. Peruvan nark being one of tits principal constituents together with herbs, roots and extracts having decidedly medicinal properties, we have no healtailto in recommending it to physicians and the public generally as an invigorating tonic, intended to stimulate the directive organs. hesitation in recommending it to physicians and the public generally as an invigorating tonic, intended to stimulate the digestive organs.

From its alterative properties it is calculated to prevent as well as care by its daily use, in moderate quantities, constitution, the particular of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of water and diet, our creding diarrhors, curing dyspeptis, coile, sick and nervous headache, nausea, are sickness. It is expressly adapted to females of deitage constitutions, and the infirmities of age.

This preparation is composed exclusively of vegetable materials, containing no metallic or mineral substances whatever. It state is aromatic, warning and acceptable to the paint and stomach.

JULIUS G. POHILE, M. D.

To morrow we shall begin the publication of numerous testimonials from surgeons of the United States Army, and others of the highest respectability and social position, establishing the fact that CRI MEAN SITTERS are the most remarkable combination of medicinal ingredients ever offered to the public. This assertion is founded solely on testimonials verbal and written, and after a year's trial in various parts of the world.

Marble Store, No. 22 Walker street, N. Y. For sale by all druggists.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Mershaum manufacturers. 357 Broome street, near the Bowery, sell goods at wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order, repaired, boiled and mounted.

All Ye who Suffer Headache, Tooth-ache, neuralgh and catarrh know ye that WOLCOTT's in stant Pain Annihilator speedily and permanently cures you, Sold everywhere.

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A Neat Cottage, or Valuable Lot at Belleplain for \$115, in small payments; a good and safe method for men of small means to obtain a home. Meeting every Friday evening, at 157 Bowery; attend and learn par-ticulam.

Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps.
5,000 cases Schiedam Schnapps. in bond.
1,000 cases Cognae Brandy.
1,000 cases old Bourbon Whiskey.
1,000 cases Madeira and Sherry Wine.
500 cases Jamaica and St. Croix Rum.
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A Perfect Hair Dye-Miller's, only 50 mits per box. Try it. Sold by all druggists. Depot 56 Dep st. Batchelor's Hair Dyc.—The Best in the world. Harmiess, reliable, instantaneous, The only per-fective, sold by all druggists. Factory 81 Barclay street. Brilliant and Powerful Day and Night Double Perspective Glasses, for the fleid, sea, opera and tourist's use—compact, portable and edicient. A spleadist assortment at. Occuliate Optician 6694 Broadway, under Lafarge House. Brazillian Pebble Spectacles and Eye Preservers, to strengthen and improve the sight of old young, by day and night, without pain or fatigue. His recommended by the melical faculty. SEMMONR. Occulists' Optician, 669% Broadway, opposite Bond str

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Corne, Buntone, Inverted Natts, En-larged Joints and all diseases of the Peat cured withouspain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Sur-geon Chiropodist, 700 Breadway. Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Depot, wholesale and retail—No. 6 Actor House. The dye applied by shifted artists.

Cloth and Parchment Tags—For Shipping cotion, wool, car, &c., at VIOTOR E. MA CRE'S, its Chambers street.

Dr. Watson's "Cause and Cure"—On Debility, Uncers, &c., with plates of overy variety of diseases, is invaluable to all those who desire private instruction, Frice Si. Sold by MILLER & CO., 522; Broadway, and by the author, as the Broadway, next block above the Metcapolitan Hetel. Consultations from 7 A M. 10 9 P. M.

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Deafaces, Impaired Sight, NOISES IN THE HEAD. CATARRHAL APPROTIONS IN THE CHRONIC CATARRH. CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MCGOOM MEMBRANE, OBSTRUTICOUS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE

CURED. CROSS BYR STRAIGHTENED IN ONR MINUTE, and every disease of the Ere and Ear requiring singer medical or surgical aid attended to by Dr. YON HISRU BERG, at his consulting rooms, 816 Broadway, coact Tweith Street.

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The Standard Preparation for the Hair,
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It does not claim to make hair come in where a twenties to the contrary), but it will arrest its away or make hair of the contrary), but it will arrest its away or make harden on the contrary, but it will arrest its away or make harden or the contrary, but it will arrest its away or make harden or the contrary of the contra

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